to moderately long, straight, sharp-pointed pali. Each palidium with pali arranged anteriorly in a single irregular row and posteriorly widening to 2 or 3 irregular rows. Septula long and narrow.

LITERATURE CITED

ERWIN, T. L. 1970. A description of the larva of Thyce harfordi Casey

(Scarabaeidae: Melolonthini) Psyche 77(1):50-53.

HOWDEN, H. F. 1968. Generic relationships of *Thyce, Plectrodes, Dinacoma*, and *Hypotrichia*, with a description of a new genus and species from eastern Texas (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Melolonthini). Canadian Ent. 100(5):542-548.

LECONTE, J. L., and G. H. HORN. 1883. Classification of the Coleoptera of

North America. Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 507:1-567.

RITCHER, P. O. 1966. White grubs and their allies, a study of North American scarabaeoid larvae. Oregon State Univ. Press, Studies in Entomology 4:1-219.

HOMAEOTARSUS DESPECTUS LeCONTE FROM MEXICO

IAN MOORE

Division of Biological Control, Department of Entomology University of California, Riverside 92502

Homaeotarsus despectus LeConte was originally described from Louisiana (LeConte, 1863, Smithsonian Misc. Publ. 167:45). Horn (1885, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 12:90) reported it from Florida. Casey (1905, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis 15:40) added Brownsville, Texas to the known distribution. A male specimen from Zihuatanejo, Guerrero, Mexico, 15-IX-1966, R. H. Crandall, is identical with specimens in the collection of the University of California at Riverside from Gainesville, Florida sent to us by C. W. O'Brien. It is easily known as the only U. S. species with the apices of the elytra narrowly testaceous. Specimens of despectus answer perfectly to Sharp's brief description of H. apicipennis (1885, Biologia Centr. Amer. p. 526) from southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. The types of the 2 species should be compared to determine the status of the latter.